



RULE XVII, EXHIBIT B-II

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS) Medical Treatment Guidelines July 30, 2003

(Previously Adopted March 2, 1995 and Revised December 30, 1996
and March 15, 1998)

Presented By:

**State of Colorado
Department of Labor and Employment
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION**



This is an unofficial version of the Workers' Compensation Rules of Procedure and is not meant to be an exact copy of the official Rules. For questions involving legal interpretations or when litigation is involved, reference should always be made to the official set of rules published in the Colorado Code of Regulations (7 CCR 1101-3). An official copy of the rules may be obtained by contacting Weil Publishing, PO Box 1990, Augusta, ME 04332-1990, or by phone or website at 1.800.877.9345, www.weilpublishing.com, respectively.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	INTRODUCTION	4
B.	GENERAL GUIDELINE PRINCIPLES.....	4
1.	APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES.....	4
2.	EDUCATION	4
3.	TREATMENT PARAMATER DURATION.....	5
4.	ACTIVE INTERVENTIONS.....	5
5.	ACTIVE THERAPEUTIC EXERCISE PROGRAM.....	5
6.	POSITIVE PATIENT RESPONSE	5
7.	RE-EVALUATE TREATMENT EVERY 3 TO 4 WEEKS.....	5
8.	SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS.....	5
9.	SIX-MONTH TIME FRAME.....	5
10.	RETURN-TO-WORK.....	6
11.	DELAYED RECOVERY	6
12.	GUIDELINE RECOMMENDATIONS AND INCLUSION OF MEDICAL EVIDENCE	6
13.	CARE BEYOND MAXIMUM MEDICAL IMPROVEMENT (MMI)	7
C.	DEFINITION	8
D.	INITIAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.....	8
1.	INTRODUCTION	8
2.	HISTORY	8
a.	<i>Description of symptoms - should address at least the following:</i>	9
b.	<i>Identification of Occupational Risk Factors</i>	10
c.	<i>Demographics</i>	11
d.	<i>Past Medical History and Review of Systems</i>	11
e.	<i>Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)</i>	11
f.	<i>Avocational Activities</i>	11
g.	<i>Social History</i>	11
3.	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	11
4.	RISK FACTORS.....	12
5.	LABORATORY TESTS	13
E.	FOLLOW-UP DIAGNOSTIC TESTING PROCEDURES	14
1.	ELECTRODIAGNOSTIC (EDX) STUDIES	14
2.	IMAGING STUDIES:	16
a.	<i>Radiographic Imaging</i>	16
b.	<i>MRI</i>	16
c.	<i>Sonography</i>	16
3.	ADJUNCTIVE TESTING	17
a.	<i>Electromyography</i>	17
b.	<i>Electroneurometer</i>	17
c.	<i>Portable Automated Electrodiagnostic Device</i>	17
d.	<i>Quantitative Sensory Testing (QST)</i>	17
e.	<i>Pinch And Grip Strength Measurements</i>	17
f.	<i>Laboratory Tests</i>	18
4.	SPECIAL TESTS	18
a.	<i>Personality/ Psychological/Psychosocial Evaluations</i>	18
b.	<i>Jobsite Evaluation</i>	19
c.	<i>Functional Capacity Evaluation</i>	19

d. Vocational Assessment.....	20
e. Work Tolerance Screening.....	20
F. THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES – NON-OPERATIVE	20
1. ACUPUNCTURE	21
a. Definition.....	21
b. Acupuncture with Electrical Stimulation	22
c. Other Acupuncture Modalities.....	22
2. BIOFEEDBACK	22
3. INJECTIONS – THERAPEUTIC	23
4. JOB SITE ALTERATION	23
a. Ergonomic changes	24
b. Interventions	24
c. Seating Description.....	24
d. Job Hazard Checklist.....	24
5. MEDICATIONS.....	26
a. Vitamin B6.....	27
b. Oral Steroids.....	27
6. OCCUPATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS	27
a. Non-Interdisciplinary.....	27
b. Interdisciplinary	28
7. ORTHOTICS/IMMOBILIZATION WITH SPLINTING	29
8. PATIENT EDUCATION.....	29
9. PERSONALITY/PSYCHOLOGICAL/PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION	30
10. RESTRICTION OF ACTIVITIES	30
11. RETURN TO WORK.....	31
a. Establishment of Return-To-Work	31
b. Establishment of Activity Level Restrictions	31
c. Compliance with Activity Level Restrictions.....	32
12. THERAPY - ACTIVE.....	32
a. Nerve Gliding	32
b. Instruction in Therapeutic Exercise.....	33
c. Proper Work Techniques	33
13. THERAPY – PASSIVE	33
a. Manual Therapy Techniques.....	33
b. Ultrasound.....	34
c. Microcurrent TENS.....	34
d. Other Passive Therapy.....	34
14. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	34
G. THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES – OPERATIVE	35
1. SURGICAL DECOMPRESSION	35
2. NEUROLYSIS.....	36
3. TENOSYNOVECTOMY	36
4. CONSIDERATIONS FOR REPEAT SURGERY	36
5. POST-OPERATIVE TREATMENT	37
a. Immobilization	37
b. Home Program	37
c. Supervised Therapy Program	37

RULE XVII, EXHIBIT B-II
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME MEDICAL TREATMENT GUIDELINE

A. INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Workers' Compensation (Division) and should be interpreted within the context of guidelines for physicians/providers treating individuals qualifying under Colorado's Workers' Compensation Act as injured workers with CTS.

Although the primary purpose of this document is advisory and educational, these guidelines are enforceable under the Workers' Compensation rules of Procedure, 7 CCR 1101-3. The Division recognizes that acceptable medical practice may include deviations from these guidelines, as individual cases dictate. Therefore, these guidelines are not relevant as evidence of a provider's legal standard of professional care.

To properly utilize this document, the reader should not skip nor overlook any sections.

B. GENERAL GUIDELINE PRINCIPLES

The principles summarized in this section are key to the intended implementation of all Division of Workers' Compensation guidelines and critical to the reader's application of the guidelines in this document.

1. Application of Guidelines

The Division provides procedures to implement medical treatment guidelines and to foster communication to resolve disputes among the provider, payer and patient through the Worker's Compensation Rules of Procedure, Rule XVII and Rule VIII. In lieu of more costly litigation, parties may wish to seek administrative dispute resolution services through the Division.

2. Education

Education of the patient and family, as well as the employer, insurer, policy makers and the community should be the primary emphasis in the treatment of CTS and disability. Currently, practitioners often think of education last, after medications, manual therapy and surgery. Practitioners must develop and implement an effective strategy and skills to educate patients, employers, insurance systems, policy makers and the community as a whole. An education-based paradigm should always start with inexpensive communication providing reassuring information to the patient. More in-depth education currently exists within a treatment regime employing functional restorative and innovative programs of prevention and rehabilitation. No treatment plan is complete without addressing issues of individual and/or group patient education as a means of facilitating self-management of symptoms and prevention.

3. Treatment Parameter Duration

Time frames for specific interventions commence once treatments have been initiated, not on the date of injury. Obviously, duration will be impacted by patient compliance, as well as availability of services. Clinical judgment may substantiate the need to accelerate or decelerate the time frames discussed in this document.

4. Active Interventions

Interventions emphasizing patient responsibility, such as therapeutic exercise and/or functional treatment, are generally emphasized over passive modalities, especially as treatment progresses. Generally, passive interventions are viewed as a means to facilitate progress in an active rehabilitation program with concomitant attainment of objective functional gains.

5. Active Therapeutic Exercise Program

Exercise program goals should incorporate patient strength, endurance, flexibility, coordination, and education. This includes functional application in vocational or community settings.

6. Positive Patient Response

Positive results are defined primarily as functional gains that can be objectively measured. Objective functional gains include, but are not limited to, positional tolerances, range-of-motion, strength, endurance, activities of daily living, cognition, psychological behavior, and efficiency/velocity measures that can be quantified. Subjective reports of pain and function should be considered and given relative weight when the pain has anatomic and physiologic correlation. Anatomic correlation must be based on objective findings.

7. Re-Evaluate Treatment Every 3 to 4 Weeks

If a given treatment or modality is not producing positive results within 3 to 4 weeks, the treatment should be either modified or discontinued. Reconsideration of diagnosis should also occur in the event of poor response to a seemingly rational intervention.

8. Surgical Interventions

Surgery should be contemplated within the context of expected functional outcome and not purely for the purpose of pain relief. The concept of “cure” with respect to surgical treatment by itself is generally a misnomer. All operative interventions must be based upon positive correlation of clinical findings, clinical course and diagnostic tests. A comprehensive assimilation of these factors must lead to a specific diagnosis with positive identification of pathologic conditions.

9. Six-Month Time Frame

The prognosis drops precipitously for returning an injured worker to work once he/she has been temporarily totally disabled for more than six months. The emphasis within these guidelines is to move patients along a continuum of care and return-to-work within a six-month time frame, whenever possible. It is important to note that time frames may not be pertinent to injuries that do not involve work-time loss or are not occupationally related.

10. Return-to-Work

Return-to-work is therapeutic, assuming the work is not likely to aggravate the basic problem or increase long-term pain. The practitioner must provide specific physical limitations and the patient should never be released to “sedentary” or “light duty.” The following physical limitations should be considered and modified as recommended: lifting, pushing, pulling, crouching, walking, using stairs, bending at the waist, awkward and/or sustained postures, tolerance for sitting or standing, hot and cold environments, data entry and other repetitive motion tasks, sustained grip, tool usage and vibration factors. Even if there is residual chronic pain, return-to-work is not necessarily contraindicated.

The practitioner should understand all of the physical demands of the patient’s job position before returning the patient to full duty and should request clarification of the patient’s job duties. Clarification should be obtained from the employer or, if necessary, including, but not limited to, an occupational health nurse, occupational therapist, vocational rehabilitation specialist, or an industrial hygienist.

11. Delayed Recovery

Strongly consider a psychological evaluation, if not previously provided, as well as initiating interdisciplinary rehabilitation treatment and vocational goal setting, for those patients who are failing to make expected progress 6 to 12 weeks after an injury. The Division recognizes that 3 to 10% of all industrially injured patients will not recover within the timelines outlined in this document despite optimal care. Such individuals may require treatments beyond the limits discussed within this document, but such treatment will require clear documentation by the authorized treating practitioner focusing on objective functional gains afforded by further treatment and impact upon prognosis.

12. Guideline Recommendations and Inclusion of Medical Evidence

Guidelines are recommendations based on available evidence and/or consensus recommendations. When possible, guideline recommendations will note the level of evidence supporting the treatment recommendation. When interpreting medical evidence statements in the guideline, the following apply:

Consensus means the opinion of experienced professionals based on general medical principles. Consensus recommendations are designated in the guideline as “generally well accepted,” “generally accepted,” “acceptable,” or “well established.”

“Some” means the recommendation considered at least one adequate scientific study, which reported that a treatment was effective.

“Good” means the recommendation considered the availability of multiple adequate scientific studies or at least one relevant high-quality scientific study, which reported that a treatment was effective.

“Strong” means the recommendation considered the availability of multiple relevant and high quality scientific studies, which arrived at similar conclusions about the effectiveness of a treatment.

All recommendations in the guideline are considered to represent reasonable care in appropriately selected cases, regardless of the level of evidence or consensus statement attached to it. Those procedures considered inappropriate, unreasonable, or unnecessary are designated in the guideline as being “not recommended.”

13. Care Beyond Maximum Medical Improvement (MMI)

MMI should be declared when a patient’s condition has plateaued to the point where the authorized treating physician no longer believes further medical intervention is likely to result in improved function. However, some patients may require treatment after MMI has been declared in order to maintain their functional state. The recommendations in this guideline are for pre-MMI care and are not intended to limit post-MMI treatment.

The remainder of this document should be interpreted within the parameters of these guideline principles that may lead to more optimal medical and functional outcomes for injured workers.

C. DEFINITION

Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is one of the most common mononeuropathies (a disorder involving only a single nerve). The median nerve is extremely vulnerable to compression and injury in the region of the wrist and palm. In this area, the nerve is bounded by the wrist bones and the transverse carpal ligament. The most common site of compression is at the proximal edge of the flexor retinaculum (an area near the crease of the wrist). There is often a myofascial component in the patient's presentation. This should be considered when proceeding with the diagnostic workup and therapeutic intervention.

Studies have repeatedly confirmed that the diagnosis cannot be made based on any single historical factor or physical examination finding. Electrodiagnostic tests may be negative in surgically confirmed cases. Conversely, electrodiagnostic testing may be positive in asymptomatic individuals. The diagnosis of CTS, therefore, remains a clinical diagnosis based on a preponderance of supportive findings.

Classic findings of CTS include subjective numbness or dysesthesias confined to the median nerve distribution, worsening of symptoms at night, and positive exam findings. When the diagnosis is in question, steroid injection into the carpal tunnel is a strongly supportive test if it is followed by significant relief of symptoms.

Please refer to other appropriate upper extremity guidelines contained in this document (Exhibit B – Upper Extremity Medical Treatment Guidelines).

D. INITIAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1. Introduction

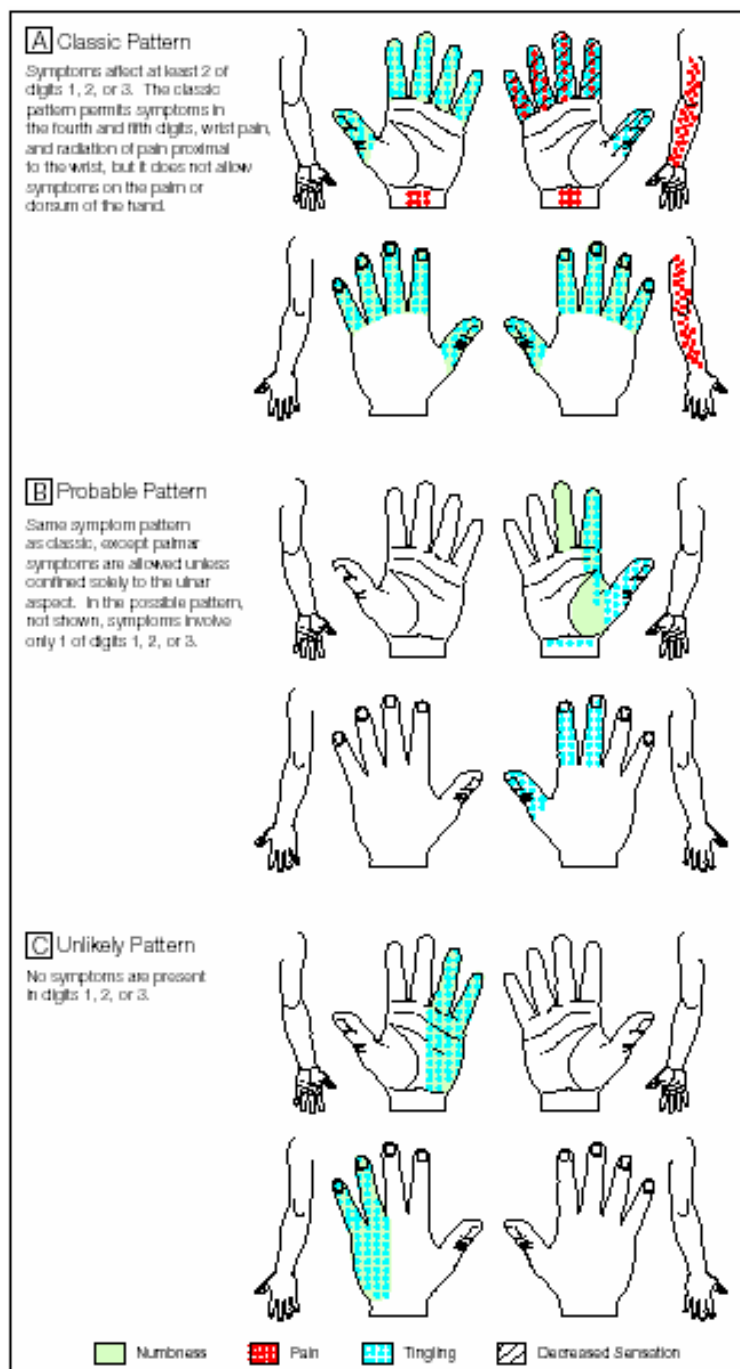
The two standard procedures that are to be utilized when initially evaluating a work-related carpal tunnel complaint are History Taking, and Physical Examination.

History-taking and Physical Examination are generally accepted, well-established, and widely used procedures which establish the foundation/basis for and dictate all ensuing stages of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. When findings of clinical evaluation and those of other diagnostic procedures do not complement each other, the objective clinical findings should have preference.

2. History

- a. Description of symptoms - should address at least the following:
- 1) Numbness, tingling, and/or burning of the hand involving the distal median nerve distribution; however, distribution of the sensory symptoms may vary considerably between individuals. Although the classic median nerve distribution is to the palmar aspect of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger and radial half of the ring finger, patients may report symptoms in any or all of the fingers. The Katz Hand diagram (see Fig. 1, page 7) may be useful in documenting the distribution of symptoms; the classic pattern of carpal tunnel affects at least two of the first three digits and does not involve dorsal and palmar aspects of the hand. A probable pattern involves the palmar but not dorsal aspect of the hand (excluding digits).
 - 2) Nocturnal symptoms frequently disrupt sleep and consist of paresthesias and/or pain in the hand and/or arm.
 - 3) Pain in the wrist occurs frequently and may even occur in the forearm, elbow or shoulder. While proximal pain is not uncommon, its presence warrants evaluation for other pathology in the cervical spine, shoulder and upper extremity.
 - 4) The “flick sign,” or shaking the symptomatic hand to relieve symptoms may be reported.
 - 5) Clumsiness of the hand or dropping objects is often reported, but may not be present early in the course.

Figure 1 – Katz Hand Diagram



Used with permission. JAMA 2000; 283 (23): 3110-17. Copyrighted 2000, American Medical Association.

b. Identification of Occupational Risk Factors

Job title alone is not sufficient information. The clinician is responsible for documenting specific information regarding repetition, force and other risk factors, as listed in the CTS Associations/Exposures Table. A job site evaluation may be required.

c. Demographics

Age, hand dominance, gender, etc.

d. Past Medical History and Review of Systems

A study of CTS patients showed a 33% prevalence of related disease. Risk factors for CTS include female gender; obesity; Native American, Hispanic, or Black heritage, and certain medical conditions:

- 1) Pregnancy,
- 2) Arthropathies including connective tissue disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, gout, osteoarthritis and spondyloarthropathy,
- 3) Colles' fracture or other acute trauma,
- 4) Amyloidosis,
- 5) Hypothyroidism, especially in older females,
- 6) Diabetes mellitus, including family history or gestational diabetes,
- 7) Acromegaly,
- 8) Use of corticosteroids or estrogens,
- 9) Vitamin B6 deficiency

e. Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)

ADLs include such activities as self care and personal hygiene, communication, ambulation, attaining all normal living postures, travel, non-specialized hand activities, sexual function, sleep, and social and recreational activities. Specific movements in this category include pinching or grasping keys/pens/other small objects, grasping telephone receivers or cups or other similar-sized objects, and opening jars. The quality of these activities is judged by their independence, appropriateness, and effectiveness. Assess not simply the number of restricted activities but the overall degree of restriction or combination of restrictions.

f. Avocational Activities

Information must be obtained regarding sports, recreational, and other avocational activities that might contribute to or be impacted by CTD development. Activities such as hand-operated video games, crocheting/needlepoint, home computer operation, golf, racquet sports, bowling, and gardening are included in this category.

g. Social History

Exercise habits, alcohol consumption, and psychosocial factors.

3. Physical Examination

Please refer to Table 1 for respective sensitivities and specificities for findings used to diagnose CTS (a-f).

- a. Sensory loss to pinprick, light touch, two-point discrimination or Semmes-Weinstein Monofilament tests in a median nerve distribution may occur
- b. Thenar atrophy may appear, but usually late in the course
- c. Weakness of the abductor pollicis brevis may be present
- d. Phalen's sign may be positive
- e. Tinel's sign over the carpal tunnel may be positive
- f. Closed Fist test – holding fist closed for 60 seconds reproduces median nerve paresthesia
- g. Evaluation of the contralateral wrist is recommended due to the frequency of bilateral involvement
- h. Evaluation of the proximal upper extremity and cervical spine for other disorders including cervical radiculopathy, thoracic outlet syndrome, other peripheral neuropathies, and other musculoskeletal disorders
- i. Signs of underlying medical disorders associated with CTS, e.g., diabetes mellitus, arthropathy, and hypothyroidism
- j. Myofascial findings requiring treatment may present in soft tissue areas near other CTD pathology, and should be documented. Refer to Rule XVII, Exhibit B, Cumulative Trauma Disorder

Table 1: Sensitivities and Specificities and Evidence Level for Physical Examination findings

Procedure	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Evidence
1. Sensory testing			
Hypesthesia	15-51	85-93	Good
Katz Hand Diagram	62-89	73-88	Good
Two-point discrimination	22-33	81-100	Some
Semmes-Weinstein	52-91	59-80	Some
Vibration	20-61	71-81	None
2. Phalen's	51-88	32-86	Some
3. Tinel's	25-73	55-94	Some
4. Carpal tunnel compression	28-87	33-95	Some
5. Thenar atrophy	3-28	82-100	Good
Abductor pollicis brevis weakness	63-66	62-66	Good
6. Closed fist test	61	92	Some
7. Tourniquet test	16-65	36-87	None

4. Risk Factors

A critical review of epidemiologic literature identified a number of physical exposures associated with CTS. For example, trauma and fractures of the hand and wrist may result in CTS. Other physical exposures considered risk factors include: repetition, force, vibration, pinching and gripping, and cold environment. When workers are exposed to

several risk factors simultaneously, there is an increased likelihood of CTS. Not all risk factors have been extensively studied. Exposure to cold environment, for example, was not examined independently; however, there is good evidence that combined with other risk factors, cold environment increases the likelihood of a CTS. The table at the end of this section entitled, "Risk Factors Associated CTS," summarizes the results of currently available literature.

No single epidemiologic study will fulfill all criteria for causality. The clinician must recognize that currently available epidemiologic data is based on population results, and that individual variability lies outside the scope of these studies. Many published studies are limited in design and methodology, and, thus, preclude conclusive results. Most studies' limitations tend to attenuate, rather than inflate, associations between workplace exposures and CTS.

These guidelines are based on current epidemiologic knowledge. As with any scientific work, the guidelines are expected to change with advancing knowledge. The clinician should remain flexible and incorporate new information revealed in future studies.

Table 2: Risk Factors Associated with Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

Diagnosis	Strong evidence	Good evidence	Some evidence	Insufficient or conflicting evidence
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	Combination of high exertional force (Varied from > 6 kg) and high repetition (work cycles<30 sec or >50% of cycle time performing same task, length of shortest task <10 sec).	Repetition or force independently, use of vibration hand tools.	Wrist ulnar deviation and extension.	Pinch/grip, keyboarding.

5. Laboratory Tests

Laboratory tests are generally accepted, well established and widely used procedures. Patients should be carefully screened at the initial exam for signs or symptoms of diabetes, hypothyroidism, arthritis, and related inflammatory diseases. The presence of concurrent disease does not negate work-relatedness of any specific case. When a patient's history and physical examination suggest infection, metabolic or endocrinologic disorders, tumorous conditions, systemic musculoskeletal disorders (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis), or potential problems related to prescription of medication (e.g., renal disease and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications), then laboratory tests, including, but not limited to, the following can provide useful diagnostic information:

- a. Serum rheumatoid factor and ANA for rheumatoid work-up;
- b. TSH for hypothyroidism;
- c. Fasting glucose - recommended for obese men and women over 40 years of age, patients with a history of family diabetes, those from high-risk ethnic groups, and with a previous history of impaired glucose tolerance. A fasting blood glucose >125mg/dl is diagnostic for diabetes. Urine dipstick positive for glucose is a specific but not sensitive screening test. Quantitative urine glucose is sensitive and specific in high-risk populations;
- d. Serum protein electrophoresis;
- e. Sedimentation rate, nonspecific, but elevated in infection, neoplastic conditions and rheumatoid arthritis;
- f. Serum calcium, phosphorus, uric acid, alkaline and acid phosphatase for metabolic, endocrine and neoplastic conditions;
- g. CBC, liver and kidney function profiles for metabolic or endocrine disorders or for adverse effects of various medications;
- h. Bacteriological (microorganism) work-up for wound, blood and tissue
- i. Serum B6 – routine screening is not recommended due to the fact that vitamin B6 supplementation has not been proven to affect the course of carpal tunnel syndrome. However, it may be appropriate for patients on medications that interfere with the effects of vitamin B6, or for those with significant nutritional problems.

The Division recommends the above diagnostic procedures be considered, at least initially, the responsibility of the workers' compensation carrier to ensure that an accurate diagnosis and treatment plan can be established.

E. FOLLOW-UP DIAGNOSTIC TESTING PROCEDURES

1. Electrodiagnostic (EDX) Studies

Electrodiagnostic (EDX) studies are well established and widely accepted for evaluation of patients suspected of having CTS. The results are highly sensitive and specific for the diagnosis. Studies may confirm the diagnosis or direct the examiner to alternative disorders. Studies require clinical correlation due to the occurrence of false positive and false negative results. Symptoms of CTS may occur with normal EDX studies, especially early in the clinical course.

EDX findings in CTS reflect slowing of median motor and sensory conduction across the carpal tunnel region due to demyelination. Axonal loss, when present, is demonstrated by needle electromyography in median nerve-supplied thenar muscles. Findings include fibrillations, fasciculations, neurogenic recruitment and polyphasic units (reinnervation).

- a. Needle electromyography of a sample of muscles innervated by the C5 to T1 spinal

roots, including a thenar muscle innervated by the median nerve of the symptomatic limb, is frequently required.

- b. The following EDX studies are not recommended to confirm a clinical diagnosis of CTS:
 - 1) Low sensitivity and specificity compared to other EDX studies: multiple median F wave parameters, median motor nerve residual latency, and sympathetic skin response
 - 2) Investigational studies: evaluation of the effect on median NCS of limb ischemia, dynamic hand exercises, and brief or sustained wrist positioning
- c. To assure accurate testing, temperature should be maintained at 30-34C preferably recorded from the hand/digits. For temperature below 30C the hand should be warmed.
- d. All studies must include normative values for their laboratories.
- e. Positive Findings – Any of these nerve conduction study findings must be accompanied by median nerve symptoms to establish the diagnosis.
 - 1) Slowing of median distal sensory and/or motor conduction through the carpal tunnel region
 - 2) Electromyographic changes in the median thenar muscles in the absence of proximal abnormalities
 - 3) Suggested guidelines for the upper limits of normal latencies:

Median distal motor latency (DML)
- 4.5 msec/8 cm
Median distal sensory peak latency (DSL)
- 3.6 msec/14 cm
Median intrapalmar peak latency (palm-wrist)
- 2.2 msec/8 cm
Median-ulnar palmar sensory latency difference >0.3 msec.

- e. Because laboratories establish their own norms, a degree of variability from the suggested guideline values is acceptable.
- f. In all cases, normative values are to be provided with the neurodiagnostic evaluation.
- g. Suggested grading scheme by electrodiagnostic criteria for writing a consultation or report may be:
 - 1) Mild CTS-prolonged (relative or absolute) median sensory or mixed action potential distal latency (orthodromic, antidromic, or palmar).
 - 2) Moderate CTS-abnormal median sensory latencies as above, and prolongation (relative or absolute) of median motor distal latency.
 - 3) Severe CTS-prolonged median motor and sensory distal latencies, with either absent or sensory or palmar potential, or low amplitude or absent thenar motor action

potential. Needle examination reveals evidence of acute and chronic denervation with axonal loss.

h. Frequency of Studies/Maximum Number of Studies:

1) Indications for Initial Testing:

- (a) Patients who do not improve symptomatically or functionally with conservative measures for carpal tunnel syndrome over a 3-4 week period
- (b) Patients in whom the diagnosis is in question
- (c) Patients for whom surgery is contemplated
- (d) To rule out other nerve entrapments or a radiculopathy

2) Repeated studies may be performed:

- (a) To determine disease progression. 8-12 weeks is most useful when the initial studies were normal and CTS is still suspected
- (b) For inadequate improvement with non-surgical treatment for 8-12 weeks
- (c) For persistent or recurrent symptoms following carpal tunnel release, post-op 3-6 months, unless an earlier evaluation is required by the surgeon

2. Imaging Studies:

a. Radiographic Imaging

Not generally required for most CTS diagnoses. However, it may be necessary to rule out other pathology in the cervical spine, shoulder, elbow, wrist or hand. Wrist and elbow radiographs would detect degenerative joint disease, particularly scapholunate dissociation and thumb carpometacarpal abnormalities which occasionally occur with CTS.

b. MRI

Considered experimental and not recommended for diagnosis of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. Trained neuroradiologists have not identified a single MRI parameter that is highly sensitive and specific. MRI is less accurate than standard electrodiagnostic testing, and its use as a diagnostic tool is not recommended.

c. Sonography

This tool has not been sufficiently studied to define its diagnostic performance relative to electrodiagnostic studies. It is not a widely applied test. Sonography may detect synovial thickening in CTS caused by rheumatoid arthritis. It may be useful if space-occupying lesions, such as, lipomas, hemangiomas, fibromas, and ganglion cysts, are suspected. Its routine use in CTS is not recommended.

3. Adjunctive Testing

Clinical indications for the use of tests and measurements are predicated on the history and systems review findings, signs observed on physical examination, and information derived from other sources and records. They are not designed to be the definitive indicator of dysfunction.

a. Electromyography

Electromyography is a generally accepted, well-established procedure. It is indicated when acute and/or chronic neurogenic changes in the thenar eminence are associated with the conduction abnormalities discussed above.

b. Electroneurometer

Not recommended as a diagnostic tool because it requires patient participation, cannot distinguish between proximal and distal lesions, and does not have well-validated reference values.

c. Portable Automated Electrodiagnostic Device

Measures distal median nerve motor latency and F-wave latency at the wrist and has been tested in one research setting. It performed well in this setting following extensive calibration of the device. Motor nerve latency compared favorably with conventional electrodiagnostic testing, but F-wave latency added little to diagnostic accuracy. It remains an investigational instrument whose performance in a primary care setting is as yet not established, and is not recommended as a substitute for conventional electrodiagnostic testing in clinical decision-making.

d. Quantitative Sensory Testing (QST)

May be used as a screening tool in clinical settings pre- and post-operatively. Results of tests and measurements of sensory integrity are integrated with the history and systems review findings and the results of other tests and measures. QST has been divided into two types of testing:

- 1) Threshold tests measure topognosis, the ability to exactly localize a cutaneous sensation, and pallesthesia, the ability to sense mechanical using vibration discrimination testing (quickly adapting fibers); Semmes-Wienstein monofilament testing (slowly adapting fibers);
- 2) Density Tests also measure topognosis and pallesthesia using static two-point discrimination (slowly adapting fibers); moving two-point discrimination (quickly adapting fibers)

e. Pinch And Grip Strength Measurements

Not generally accepted as a diagnostic tool for CTS. Strength is defined as the muscle force exerted by a muscle or group of muscles to overcome a resistance under

a specific set of circumstances. Pain, the perception of pain secondary to abnormal sensory feedback, and/or the presence of abnormal sensory feedback affecting the sensation of the power used in grip/pinch may cause a decrease in the force exerted and thereby not be a true indicator of strength. When all five handle settings of the dynamometer are used, a bell-shaped curve, reflecting maximum strength at the most comfortable handle setting, should be present. These measures provide a method for quantifying strength that can be used to follow a patient's progress and to assess response to therapy. In the absence of a bell-shaped curve, clinical reassessment is indicated.

f. **Laboratory Tests**

In one study of carpal tunnel patients seen by specialists, 9% of patients were diagnosed with diabetes, 7% with hypothyroidism, and 15% with chronic inflammatory disease including spondyloarthropathy, arthritis, and systemic lupus erythematosus. Up to two thirds of the patients were not aware of their concurrent disease. Estimates of the prevalence of hypothyroidism in the general population vary widely, but data collected from the Colorado Thyroid Disease Prevalence Study revealed subclinical hypothyroidism in 8.5% of participants not taking thyroid medication. The prevalence of chronic joint symptoms in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) from the Centers for Disease Control was 12.3%. If after 2-3 weeks, the patient is not improving, the physician should strongly consider the following laboratory studies: thyroid function studies, rheumatoid screens, chemical panels, and others, if clinically indicated.

Laboratory testing may be required periodically to monitor patients on chronic medications.

4. **Special Tests**

Special tests are generally well-accepted tests and are performed as part of a skilled assessment of the patients' capacity to return to work, his/her strength capacities, and physical work demand classifications and tolerance

a. **Personality/ Psychological/Psychosocial Evaluations**

Personality/psychological/psychosocial evaluations are generally accepted and well-established diagnostic procedures with selective use in the CTS population, but have more widespread use in sub-acute and chronic pain populations.

Diagnostic testing procedures may be useful for patients with symptoms of depression, delayed recovery, chronic pain, recurrent painful conditions, disability problems, and for pre-operative evaluation as well as a possible predictive value for post-operative response. Psychological testing should provide differentiation between pre-existing depression versus injury-caused depression, as well as post-traumatic stress disorder.

Formal psychological or psychosocial evaluation should be performed on patients not making expected progress within 6-12 weeks following injury and whose subjective symptoms do not correlate with objective signs and tests. In addition to the

customary initial exam, the evaluation of the injured worker should specifically address the following areas:

- 1) Employment history;
- 2) Interpersonal relationships — both social and work;
- 3) Leisure activities;
- 4) Current perception of the medical system;
- 5) Results of current treatment;
- 6) Perceived locus of control; and
- 7) Childhood history, including abuse and family history of disability

Results should provide clinicians with a better understanding of the patient, thus allowing for more effective rehabilitation. The evaluation will determine the need for further psychosocial interventions, and in those cases, a DSM IV diagnosis should be determined and documented. An individual with a PhD, PsyD, or Psychiatric MD/DO credentials may perform initial evaluations, which are generally completed within one to two hours. When issues of chronic pain are identified, the evaluation should be more extensive and follow testing procedures as outlined in Division Rule XVII, Exhibit F, Chronic Pain Disorder Medical Treatment Guideline.

Frequency: One time visit for evaluation. If psychometric testing is indicated as a portion of the initial evaluation, time for such testing should not exceed an additional two hours of professional time.

b. Jobsite Evaluation

Jobsite evaluation is a comprehensive analysis of the physical, mental and sensory components of a specific job. These components may include, but are not limited to: (a) postural tolerance (static and dynamic); (b) aerobic requirements; (c) range of motion; (d) torque/force; (e) lifting/carrying; (f) cognitive demands; (g) social interactions; (h) visual perceptual; (i) environmental requirements of a job; (j) repetitiveness; and (k) essential functions of a job. Job descriptions provided by the employer are helpful but should not be used as a substitute for direct observation.

Frequency: One time with additional visits as needed for follow-up per job site.

c. Functional Capacity Evaluation

Functional capacity evaluation is a comprehensive or modified evaluation of the various aspects of function as they relate to the worker's ability to return to work. Areas such as endurance, lifting (dynamic and static), postural tolerance, specific range of motion, coordination and strength, worker habits, employability and financial status, as well as psychosocial aspects of competitive employment may be evaluated. Components of this evaluation may include: (a) musculoskeletal screen; (b) cardiovascular profile/aerobic capacity; (c) coordination; (d) lift/carrying analysis;

(e) job-specific activity tolerance; (f) maximum voluntary effort; (g) pain assessment/psychological screening; and (h) non-material and material handling activities.

Frequency: Can be used initially to determine baseline status. Additional evaluations can be performed to monitor and assess progress and aid in determining the endpoint for treatment.

d. Vocational Assessment

Once an authorized practitioner has reasonably determined and objectively documented that a patient will not be able to return to his/her former employment and can reasonably prognosticate final restrictions, implementation of a timely vocational assessment can be performed. The vocational assessment should provide valuable guidance in the determination of future rehabilitation program goals. It should clarify rehabilitation goals, which optimize both patient motivation and utilization of rehabilitation resources. If prognosis for return to former occupation is determined to be poor, except in the most extenuating circumstances, vocational assessment should be implemented within 3 to 12 months post-injury. Declaration of Maximum Medical Improvement should not be delayed solely due to lack of attainment of a vocational assessment.

Frequency: One time with additional visits as needed for follow-up.

e. Work Tolerance Screening

Work tolerance screening is a determination of an individual's tolerance for performing a specific job as based on a job activity or task. It may include a test or procedure to specifically identify and quantify work-relevant cardiovascular, physical fitness and postural tolerance. It may also address ergonomic issues affecting the patient's return-to-work potential. May be used when a full Functional Capacity Evaluation is not indicated.

Frequency: One time for evaluation. May monitor improvements in strength every 3 to 4 weeks up to a total of 6 evaluations.

F. THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES – NON-OPERATIVE

Before initiation of any therapeutic procedure, the authorized treating provider, employer and insurer must consider these important issues in the care of the injured worker.

First, patients undergoing therapeutic procedure(s) should be released or returned to modified or restricted duty during their rehabilitation at the earliest appropriate time. Refer to "Return-to-Work" in this section for detailed information.

Second, cessation and/or review of treatment modalities should be undertaken when no further significant subjective or objective improvement in the patient's condition is noted. If patients

are not responding within the recommended duration periods, alternative treatment interventions, further diagnostic studies or consultations should be pursued.

Third, providers should provide and document education to the patient. No treatment plan is complete without addressing issues of individual and/or group patient education as a means of facilitating self-management of symptoms.

Lastly, formal psychological or psychosocial screening should be performed on patients not making expected progress within 6 to 12 weeks following injury and whose subjective symptoms do not correlate with objective signs and tests.

In cases where a patient is unable to attend an outpatient center, home therapy may be necessary. Home therapy may include active and passive therapeutic procedures as well as other modalities to assist in alleviating pain, swelling, and abnormal muscle tone. Home therapy is usually of short duration and continues until the patient is able to tolerate coming to an outpatient center.

Non-operative treatment procedures for CTS can be divided into two groups: conservative care and rehabilitation. Conservative care is treatment applied to a problem in which spontaneous improvement is expected in 90% of the cases within three months. It is usually provided during the tissue-healing phase and lasts no more than six months, and often considerably less. Rehabilitation is treatment applied to a more chronic and complex problem in a patient with deconditioning and disability. It is provided during the period after tissue healing to obtain maximal medical recovery. Treatment modalities may be utilized sequentially or concomitantly depending on chronicity and complexity of the problem, and treatment plans should always be based on a diagnosis utilizing appropriate diagnostic procedures.

The following procedures are listed in alphabetical order.

1. Acupuncture

Acupuncture is an accepted and widely used procedure for the relief of pain and inflammation and there is some scientific evidence to support its use. The exact mode of action is only partially understood. Western medicine studies suggest that acupuncture stimulates the nervous system at the level of the brain, promotes deep relaxation, and affects the release of neurotransmitters. Acupuncture is commonly used as an alternative or in addition to traditional Western pharmaceuticals. While it is commonly used when pain medication is reduced or not tolerated, it may be used as an adjunct to physical rehabilitation and/or surgical intervention to hasten the return of functional activity. Acupuncture should be performed by licensed practitioners.

a. Definition

Acupuncture is the insertion and removal of filiform needles to stimulate acupoints (acupuncture points). Needles may be inserted, manipulated and retained for a period of time. Acupuncture can be used to reduce pain, reduce inflammation, increase blood flow, increase range of motion, decrease the side effect of medication-induced nausea, promote relaxation in an anxious patient, and reduce muscle spasm.

Indications include joint pain, joint stiffness, soft tissue pain and inflammation, paresthesia, post-surgical pain relief, muscle spasm, and scar tissue pain.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 3 to 6 treatments
- 2) Frequency: 1 to 3 times per week
- 3) Optimum duration: 1 to 2 months
- 4) Maximum duration: 14 treatments

b. Acupuncture with Electrical Stimulation

Acupuncture with electrical stimulation is the use of electrical current (micro-amperage or milli-amperage) on the needles at the acupuncture site. It is used to increase effectiveness of the needles by continuous stimulation of the acupoint. Physiological effects (depending on location and settings) can include endorphin release for pain relief, reduction of inflammation, increased blood circulation, analgesia through interruption of pain stimulus, and muscle relaxation.

It is indicated to treat chronic pain conditions, radiating pain along a nerve pathway, muscle spasm, inflammation, scar tissue pain, and pain located in multiple sites.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 3 to 6 treatments
- 2) Frequency: 1 to 3 times per week
- 3) Optimum duration: 1 to 2 months
- 4) Maximum duration: 14 treatments

c. Other Acupuncture Modalities

Acupuncture treatment is based on individual patient needs and therefore treatment may include a combination of procedures to enhance treatment effect. Other procedures may include the use of heat, soft tissue manipulation/massage, and exercise. Refer to Active Therapy and Passive Therapy sections for a description of these adjunctive acupuncture modalities.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 3 to 6 treatments
- 2) Frequency: 1 to 3 times per week
- 3) Optimum duration: 1 to 2 months
- 4) Maximum duration: 14 treatments

Any of the above acupuncture treatments may extend longer if objective functional gains can be documented or when symptomatic benefits facilitate progression in the patient's treatment program. Treatment beyond 14 treatments must be documented with respect to need and ability to facilitate positive symptomatic or functional gains. Such care should be re-evaluated and documented with each series of treatments.

2. Biofeedback

Biofeedback is a form of behavioral medicine that helps patients learn self-awareness and self-regulation skills for the purpose of gaining greater control of their physiology, such as muscle activity, brain waves, and measures of autonomic nervous system activity. Electronic instrumentation is used to monitor the targeted physiology and then displayed or fed back to the patient visually, auditorially, or tactilely, with coaching by a biofeedback specialist. Biofeedback is provided by clinicians certified in biofeedback and/or who have documented specialized education, advanced training, or direct or

supervised experience qualifying them to provide the specialized treatment needed (e.g., surface EMG, EEG, or other).

Treatment is individualized to the patient's work-related diagnosis and needs. Home practice of skills is required for mastery and may be facilitated by the use of home training tapes. The ultimate goal in biofeedback treatment is normalizing the physiology to the pre-injury status to the extent possible and involves transfer of learned skills to the workplace and daily life. Candidates for biofeedback therapy or training must be motivated to learn and practice biofeedback and self-regulation techniques.

Indications for biofeedback include individuals who are suffering from musculoskeletal injury where muscle dysfunction or other physiological indicators of excessive or prolonged stress response affects and/or delays recovery. Other applications include training to improve self-management of emotional stress/pain responses such as anxiety, depression, anger, sleep disturbance, and other central and autonomic nervous system imbalances. Biofeedback is often utilized along with other treatment modalities.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 3 to 4 sessions
- 2) Frequency: 1 to 2 times per week
- 3) Optimum duration: 5 to 6 sessions
- 4) Maximum duration: 10 to 12 sessions. Treatment beyond 12 sessions must be documented with respect to need, expectation, and ability to facilitate positive symptomatic or functional gains.

3. Injections – Therapeutic

Steroids Injections - Beneficial effects of injections are well established, but generally considered to be temporary. Recurrence of symptoms is frequent. It is not clear whether or not injections slow progression of electrodiagnostic changes. Therefore, although symptoms may be temporarily improved, nerve damage may be progressing. When motor changes are present, surgery is preferred over injections.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 2-5 days
- 2) Frequency: every 6-8 weeks
- 3) Optimum number: 2 injections
- 4) Maximum number: 3 injections in 6 months

If, following the first injection, symptomatic relief is followed by recurrent symptoms, the decision to perform a second injection must be weighed against alternative treatments such as surgery. Surgery may give more definitive relief of symptoms.

4. Job Site Alteration

Early evaluation and training of body mechanics and other ergonomic factors are essential for every injured worker and should be done by a qualified individual. In some cases, this requires a work site evaluation. Some evidence supports alteration of the work

site in the early treatment of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS). There is no single factor or combination of factors that is proven to prevent or ameliorate CTS, but a combination of ergonomic and psychosocial factors is generally considered to be important. Physical factors that may be considered include use of force, repetition, awkward positions, upper extremity vibration, cold environment, and contact pressure on the carpal tunnel. Psychosocial factors to be considered include pacing, degree of control over job duties, perception of job stress, and supervisory support.

The job analysis and modification should include input from the employee, employer, and ergonomist or other professional familiar with work place evaluation. The employee must be observed performing all job functions in order for the job site analysis to be valid. Periodic follow-up is recommended to evaluate effectiveness of the intervention and need for additional ergonomic changes.

a. Ergonomic changes

Ergonomic changes should be made to modify the hazards identified. In addition workers should be counseled to vary tasks throughout the day whenever possible. OSHA suggests that workers who perform repetitive tasks, including keyboarding, take 15-30 second breaks every 10 to 20 minutes, or 5-minute breaks every hour. Mini breaks should include stretching exercises.

b. Interventions

Interventions should consider engineering controls, e.g., mechanizing the task, changing the tool used, or adjusting the work site, or administrative controls, e.g., adjusting the time an individual performs the task.

c. Seating Description

The following description may aid in evaluating seated work positions: The head should incline only slightly forward, and if a monitor is used, there should be 18-24 inches of viewing distance with no glare. Arms should rest naturally, with forearms parallel to the floor, elbows at the sides, and wrists straight or minimally extended. The back must be properly supported by a chair, which allows change in position and backrest adjustment. There must be good knee and legroom, with the feet resting comfortably on the floor or footrest. Tools should be within easy reach, and twisting or bending should be avoided.

d. Job Hazard Checklist

The following Table 3 is adopted from Washington State's job hazard checklist, and may be used as a generally accepted guide for identifying job duties which may pose ergonomic hazards. The fact that an ergonomic hazard exists at a specific job, or is suggested in the table, does not establish a causal relationship between the job and the individual with a musculoskeletal injury. However, when an individual has a work-related injury and ergonomic hazards exist that affect the injury, appropriate job modifications should be made. Proper correction of hazards may prevent future injuries to others, as well as aid in the recovery of the injured worker.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table 3: Identifying Job Duties Which May Pose Ergonomic Hazards

Type of Job Duty	Hours per Day
<u>Pinching an unsupported object(s) weighing 2 lbs or more per hand, or pinching with a force of 4 lbs or more per hand (comparable to pinching a half a ream of paper):</u> 1. Highly repetitive motion 2. Palmar flexion >30 degrees, dorsiflexion >45 degrees, or radial deviation >30 degrees ----- 3. No other risk factors	More than 3 hours total/day ----- - More than 4 hours total/day
<u>Gripping an unsupported object(s) weighing 10 lbs or more/hand, or gripping with a force of 10 lbs or more/hand (comparable to clamping light duty automotive jumper cables onto a battery):</u> <u>*Handles should be rounded and soft, with at least 1-2.5" in diameter grips at least 5" long.</u> 1. Highly repetitive motion 2. Palmar flexion >30 degrees, dorsiflexion >45 degrees, or radial deviation > 30 degrees ----- 3. No other risk factors	More than 3 hours total/day ----- More than 4 hours total/day
<u>Repetitive Motion (using the same motion with little or no variation every few seconds, excluding keying activities):</u> 1. High, forceful exertions with the hands, with palmar flexion >30 degrees, dorsiflexion >45 degrees, or radial deviation > 30 degrees ----- 2. No other risk factors	More than 2 hours total/day ----- More than 6 hours total/day
<u>Intensive Keying:</u> 1. Palmar flexion >30 degrees, dorsiflexion >45 degrees, or radial deviation > 30 degrees ----- 2. No other risk factors	More than 4 hours total/day ----- More than 7 hours total/day
<u>Repeated Impact:</u> 1. Using the hand (heel/base of palm) as a hammer more than once/minute	More than 2 hours total/day
<u>Vibration:</u> Two determinants of the tolerability of segmental vibration of the hand are the frequency and the acceleration of the motion of the vibrating tool, with lower frequencies being more poorly tolerated at a given level of imposed acceleration, expressed below in multiples of the acceleration due to gravity (10m/sec/sec). 1. Frequency range 8-15 Hz and acceleration 6 g 2. Frequency range 80 Hz and acceleration 40 g 3. Frequency range 250 Hz and acceleration 250 g ----- 4. Frequency range 8-15 Hz and acceleration 1.5 g 5. Frequency range 80 Hz and acceleration 6 g 6. Frequency range 250 Hz and acceleration 20 g	More than 30 minutes at a time ----- - More than 4 hours at a time

5. Medications

Medications including nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications, oral steroids, diuretics and pyridoxine (Vitamin B6) have not been shown to have significant long-term

beneficial effect in treating Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. Although NSAIDS are not curative, they and other analgesics may provide symptomatic relief. All narcotics and habituating medications should be prescribed with strict time, quantity, and duration guidelines with a definite cessation parameter. Prescribing these drugs on an as needed basis (PRN) should almost always be avoided.

a. Vitamin B6

Randomized trials have demonstrated conflicting results. Higher doses may result in development of a toxic peripheral neuropathy. In the absence of definitive literature showing a beneficial effect, use of Vitamin B6 cannot be recommended.

b. Oral Steroids

Oral steroids have been shown to have short-term symptomatic benefit but no long-term functional benefit and are not recommended due to possible side effects.

6. Occupational Rehabilitation Programs

a. Non-Interdisciplinary

These programs are work-related, outcome-focused, individualized treatment programs. Objectives of the program include, but are not limited to, improvement of cardiopulmonary and neuromusculoskeletal functions (strength, endurance, movement, flexibility, stability, and motor control functions), patient education, and symptom relief. The goal is for patients to gain full or optimal function and return to work. The service may include the time-limited use of passive modalities with progression to achieve treatment and/or simulated/real work.

- 1) Work Conditioning - These programs are usually initiated once reconditioning has been completed but may be offered at any time throughout the recovery phase. It should be initiated when imminent return of a patient to modified or full duty is not an option, but the prognosis for returning the patient to work at completion of the program is at least fair to good.

(a) Length of visit: 1 to 2 hours per day

(b) Frequency: 2 to 5 visits per week

(c) Optimum duration: 2 to 4 weeks

(d) Maximum duration: 6 weeks. Participation in a program beyond six weeks must be documented with respect to need and the ability to facilitate positive symptomatic or functional gains.

- 2) Work Simulation - Work simulation is a program where an individual completes specific work-related tasks for a particular job and return to work. Use of this program is appropriate when modified duty can only be partially accommodated

in the work place, when modified duty in the work place is unavailable, or when the patient requires more structured supervision. The need for work place simulation should be based upon the results of a Functional Capacity Evaluation and or Jobsite Analysis.

- (a) Length of visit: 2 to 6 hours per day
- (b) Frequency: 2 to 5 visits per week
- (c) Optimum duration: 2 to 4 weeks
- (d) Maximum duration: 6 weeks. Participation in a program beyond six weeks must be documented with respect to need and the ability to facilitate positive symptomatic or functional gains.

b. Interdisciplinary

Interdisciplinary programs are characterized by a variety of disciplines that participate in the assessment, planning, and/or implementation of an injured workers program with the goal for patients to gain full or optimal function and return to work. There should be close interaction and integration among the disciplines to ensure that all members of the team interact to achieve team goals. These programs are for patients with greater levels of perceived disability, dysfunction, deconditioning and psychological involvement. For patients with chronic pain, refer to Division Rule XVII, Exhibit F, Chronic Pain Disorder Medical Treatment Guideline.

- 1) Work Hardening - Work Hardening is an interdisciplinary program addressing a patient's employability and return to work. It includes a progressive increase in the number of hours per day that a patient completes work simulation tasks until the patient can tolerate a full workday. This is accomplished by addressing the medical, psychological, behavioral, physical, functional, and vocational components of employability and return-to-work.

This can include a highly structured program involving a team approach or can involve any of the components thereof. The interdisciplinary team should, at a minimum, be comprised of a qualified medical director who is board certified with documented training in occupational rehabilitation, team physicians having experience in occupational rehabilitation, occupational therapy, physical therapy, case manager, and psychologist. As appropriate, the team may also include: chiropractor, RN, or vocational specialist.

- (a) Length of visit: Up to 8 hours/day
- (b) Frequency: 2 to 5 visits per week
- (c) Optimum duration: 2 to 4 weeks
- (d) Maximum duration: 6 weeks. Participation in a program beyond six weeks must be documented with respect to need and the ability to facilitate positive symptomatic or functional gains.

7. Orthotics/Immobilization With Splinting

Immobilization with splinting is a generally accepted, well-established and widely used therapeutic procedure. There is some evidence that splinting leads to more improvement in symptoms and hand function than watchful waiting alone. Because of limited patient compliance with day and night splinting in published studies, evidence of effectiveness is limited to nocturnal splinting alone. Splints should be loose and soft enough to maintain comfort while supporting the wrist in a relatively neutral position. This can be accomplished using a soft or rigid splint with a metal or plastic support. Splint comfort is critical and may affect compliance. Although off-the-shelf splints are usually sufficient, custom thermoplastic splints may provide better fit for certain patients.

Splints may be effective when worn at night or during portions of the day, depending on activities. Most studies show that full time night splinting for a total of 4 to 6 weeks is the most effective protocol. Depending on job activities, intermittent daytime splinting can also be helpful. Splint use is rarely mandatory. Providers should be aware that over-usage is counterproductive, and should counsel patients to minimize daytime splint use in order to avoid detrimental effects such as stiffness and dependency over time.

Splinting is generally effective for milder cases of CTS. Long-term benefit has not been established. An effect should be seen in 2-4 weeks.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 1-4 weeks. If, after 4 weeks, the patient has partial improvement, continue to follow since neuropathy may worsen, even in the face of diminished symptoms.
- 2) Frequency: Nightly. Daytime intermittent, depending on symptoms and activities
- 3) Optimum duration: 4 to 8 weeks
- 4) Maximum duration: 2 to 4 months. If symptoms persist, consideration should be given to either repeating electrodiagnostic studies or to more aggressive treatment.

8. Patient Education

No treatment plan is complete without addressing issues of individual and/or group patient education as a means of prolonging the beneficial effects of treatment, as well as facilitating self-management of symptoms and injury prevention. The patient should be encouraged to take an active role in the establishment of function outcome goals. They should be educated on their specific injury, assessment findings, and plan of treatment. Instruction on proper body mechanics and posture, positions to avoid, self-care for exacerbation of symptoms, and home exercise should also be addressed.

- 1) Time to produce effect: Varies with individual patient
- 2) Frequency: Should occur at every visit

9. Personality/Psychological/Psychosocial Intervention

Personality/Psychological/Psychosocial Intervention is generally accepted, widely used and well established. This group of therapeutic and diagnostic modalities includes, but is not limited to, individual counseling, group therapy, stress management, psychosocial crises intervention, hypnosis and meditation. Any screening or diagnostic workup should clarify and distinguish between preexisting versus aggravated versus purely causative psychological conditions. Psychosocial intervention is recommended as an important component in the total management program that should be implemented as soon as the problem is identified. This can be used alone or in conjunction with other treatment modalities. Providers treating patients with chronic pain should refer to Division Rule XVII, Exhibit F, Chronic Pain Disorder Medical Treatment Guideline.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 2 to 4 weeks
- 2) Frequency: 1 to 3 times weekly for the first 4 weeks (excluding hospitalization, if required), decreasing to 1 to 2 times per week for the second month. Thereafter, 2 to 4 times monthly.
- 3) Optimum duration: 6 weeks to 3 months
- 4) Maximum duration: 3 to 12 months. Counseling is not intended to delay but to enhance functional recovery. For select patients, longer supervised treatment may be required, and if further counseling beyond 3 months is indicated, documentation addressing which pertinent issues are preexisting versus aggravated versus causative, as well as projecting a realistic functional prognosis, should be provided by the authorized treating provider every 4 to 6 weeks during treatment.

10. Restriction of Activities

Continuation of normal daily activities is the recommendation for acute and chronic pain without neurologic symptoms. There is good evidence against the use of bed rest in cases without neurologic symptoms. Bed rest may lead to deconditioning and impair rehabilitation. Complete work cessation should be avoided, if possible, since it often further aggravates the pain presentation. Modified return-to-work is almost always more efficacious and rarely contraindicated in the vast majority of injured workers with Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.

Medication use in the treatment of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome is appropriate for controlling acute and chronic pain and inflammation. Use of medications will vary widely due to the spectrum of injuries from simple strains to post-surgical healing. All drugs should be used according to patient needs. A thorough medication history, including use of alternative and over the counter medications, should be performed at the time of the initial visit and updated periodically.

11. Return to Work

Early return-to-work should be a prime goal in treating Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS) given the poor prognosis for the injured employee who is out of work for more than six months. The employee and employer should be educated in the benefits of early return-to-work. When attempting to return an employee with CTS to the workplace, clear, objective physical restrictions that apply to both work and non-work related activities should be specified by the provider. Good communication between the provider, employee, and employer is essential.

Return-to-work is any work or duty that the employee can safely perform, which may not be the worker's regular job activities. Due to the large variety of jobs and the spectrum of severity of CTS, it is not possible for the Division to make specific return-to-work guidelines, but the following general approach is recommended:

a. Establishment of Return-To-Work

Ascertainment of return-to-work status is part of the medical treatment and rehabilitation plan, and should be addressed at every visit. Limitations in activities of daily living (ADLs) should also be reviewed at every encounter, and help to provide the basis for work restrictions provided they are consistent with objective findings. The Division recognizes that employers vary in their ability to accommodate restricted duty, but encourages employers to be active participants and advocates for early return-to-work. In most cases, the patient can be returned to work in some capacity, either at a modified job or alternate position, immediately unless there are extenuating circumstances, which should be thoroughly documented and communicated to the employer. Return-to-work status should be periodically reevaluated, at intervals generally not to exceed three weeks, and should show steady progression towards full activities and full duty.

b. Establishment of Activity Level Restrictions

It is the responsibility of the physician/provider to provide both the employee and employer clear, concise, and specific restrictions that apply to both work and non-work related activities. The employer is responsible to determine whether modified duty can be provided within the medically determined restrictions. The Division's WC M164 form can be used as a guide to document and communicate the activity level restrictions. Refer to the "Job Site Alteration" section for specific activity and

ergonomic factors to be considered when establishing work restrictions for an employee with CTS.

c. Compliance with Activity Level Restrictions

The employee's compliance with the activity level restrictions is an important part of the treatment plan and should be reviewed at each visit. In some cases, a job site analysis, a functional capacity evaluation, or other special testing may be required to facilitate return-to-work and document compliance. Refer to the “Job Site Alteration” and “Work Tolerance Screening” sections.

12. Therapy - Active

Active therapies are based on the philosophy that therapeutic exercises and/or activities are beneficial for restoring flexibility, strength, endurance, function, range of motion, and alleviating discomfort. Active therapy requires an internal effort by the individual to complete a specific exercise or task, and thus assists in developing skills promoting independence to allow self-care to continue after discharge. This form of therapy requires supervision from a therapist or medical provider such as verbal, visual and/or tactile instructions(s). At times a provider may help stabilize the patient or guide the movement pattern, but the energy required to complete the task is predominately executed by the patient.

Patients should be instructed to continue active therapies at home as an extension of the treatment process in order to maintain improvement levels. Home exercise can include exercise with or without mechanical assistance or resistance and functional activities with assistance devices.

Interventions are selected based on the complexity of the presenting dysfunction with ongoing examination, evaluation and modification of the plan of care as improvement or lack thereof occurs. Change and/or discontinuation of an intervention should occur if there is attainment of expected goals/outcome, lack of progress, lack of tolerance and/or lack of motivation. Passive interventions/ modalities may only be used as adjuncts to the active program.

a. Nerve Gliding

Nerve gliding exercises consist of a series of flexion and extension movements of the hand and wrist that produce tension and longitudinal movement along the length of the median and other nerves of the upper extremity. These exercises are based on the principle that the tissues of the peripheral nervous system are designed for movement, and that tension and glide (excursion) of nerves may have an effect on neurophysiology through alterations in vascular and axoplasmic flow. Biomechanical

principles have been more thoroughly studied than clinical outcomes. Randomized trials have been lacking or have suffered from design flaws that preclude sound conclusions of the effectiveness of these exercises, but these flaws have tended to underestimate rather than overestimate the usefulness of nerve gliding. The exercises are simple to perform and can be done by the patient after brief instruction. It is considered accepted therapy for CTS.

- 1) Time to Produce Effect: 2-4 weeks
- 2) Frequency: Up to 5 times per day by patient (patient-initiated)
- 3) Optimum Duration: 2 sessions
- 4) Maximum Duration: 3 sessions

b. Instruction in Therapeutic Exercise

Instruction should focus on alleviating associated myofascial symptoms. Please refer to the Cumulative Trauma Disorder (CTD) guideline for information on therapeutic exercise techniques.

c. Proper Work Techniques

Please refer to the “Job Site Evaluation” and “Job Site Alteration” sections of this guideline.

13. Therapy – Passive

Passive therapy includes those treatment modalities that do not require energy expenditure on the part of the patient. They are principally effective during the early phases of treatment and are directed at controlling symptoms such as pain, inflammation and swelling and to improve the rate of healing soft tissue injuries. They should be used in adjunct with active therapies. They may be used intermittently as a therapist deems appropriate or regularly if there are specific goals with objectively measured functional improvements during treatment. Diathermies have not been shown to be beneficial to patients with CTS and may interfere with nerve conduction.

a. Manual Therapy Techniques

Manual Therapy Techniques are passive interventions in which the providers use his or her hands to administer skilled movements designed to modulate pain; increase joint range of motion; reduce/eliminate soft tissue swelling, inflammation or restriction; induce relaxation; and improve contractile and non-contractile tissue extensibility. These techniques are applied only after a thorough examination is performed to identify those for whom manual therapy would be contraindicated or for whom manual therapy must be applied with caution.

Soft tissue mobilization/ manipulation techniques are generally accepted and widely used adjunctive treatment modalities in the treatment of myofascial symptoms related to carpal tunnel syndrome. Mobilization and manipulation can include myofascial release therapy, muscle energy techniques, neural gliding, high velocity, low amplitude (HVLA) technique, osteopathic manipulation, and non-force techniques.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 2-6 treatments
- 2) Frequency: 1-3 times/week, decreasing over time
- 3) Optimum duration: 4-6 weeks
- 4) Maximum duration: 8-10 weeks

b. Ultrasound

There is some evidence that ultrasound may be effective in symptom relief and in improving nerve conduction in mild to moderate cases of CTS. No studies have demonstrated long-term functional benefit. It may be used in conjunction with an active therapy program for non-surgical patients who do not improve with splinting and activity modification. It is not known if there are any long-term deleterious neurological effects from ultrasound.

c. Microcurrent TENS

There is some evidence that concurrent application of microamperage TENS applied to distinct acupuncture points and low-level laser treatment may be useful in treatment of mild to moderate CTS. This treatment may be useful for patients not responding to initial conservative treatment or who wish to avoid surgery. Patient selection criteria should include absence of denervation on EMG and motor latencies not exceeding 7 ms. The effects of microamperage TENS and low-level laser have not been differentiated; there is no evidence to suggest whether only one component is effective or the combination of both is required.

- 1) Time to produce effect: 1 week
- 2) Frequency: 3 sessions per week
- 3) Optimum duration: 3 weeks
- 4) Maximum duration: 4 weeks

d. Other Passive Therapy

For associated myofascial symptoms, please refer to the Cumulative Trauma Disorder (CTD) guideline.

14. Vocational Rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation is a generally accepted intervention, but Colorado limits its use as a result of Senate Bill 87-79. Initiation of vocational rehabilitation requires adequate evaluation of patients for quantification of highest functional level, motivation and achievement of maximum medical improvement. Vocational rehabilitation may be as simple as returning to the original job or as complicated as being retrained for a new occupation.

G. THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES – OPERATIVE

1. Surgical Decompression

Surgical decompression is well-established, generally accepted and widely used and includes open and endoscopic techniques. There is good evidence that surgery is more effective than splinting in producing long-term symptom relief and normalization of median nerve conduction velocity.

- a. Endoscopic techniques have had a higher incidence of serious complications (up to 5%) compared to open techniques (<1%). The most commonly seen serious complications are incomplete transection of the transverse carpal ligament and inadvertent nerve or vessel injuries. The incidence of complications may be lower for surgeons who have extensive experience and familiarity with certain endoscopic techniques. Choice of technique should be left to the discretion of the surgeon.
- b. Indications for surgery include positive history, abnormal electrodiagnostic studies and/or failure of conservative management. Job modification should be considered prior to surgery. Please refer to the “Job Site Alteration” section for additional information on job modification.
- c. Surgery should be considered as an initial therapy in situations where:
 - 1) Median nerve trauma has occurred; “acute carpal tunnel syndrome”, or
 - 2) Electrodiagnostic evidence of moderate to severe neuropathy. EMG findings showing evidence of acute or chronic motor denervation suggest the possibility that irreversible damage may be occurring.
- d. Surgery may be considered in cases where electrodiagnostic testing is normal. A second opinion from a hand surgeon is strongly recommended. The following criteria should be considered in deciding whether to proceed with surgery:
 - 1) The patient experiences significant temporary relief following steroid injection into the carpal tunnel; or
 - 2) The patient has failed 3-6 months of conservative treatment including work site change; and
 - 3) Psychosocial factors have been addressed through psychological screening

- requirements as defined “Adjunctive Testing” in this Section; and
- 4) The patient's signs and symptoms are specific for carpal tunnel syndrome
- e. Suggested parameters for return-to-work are:

<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Activity Level</u>
2 days	Return to work with restrictions on utilizing the affected extremity
2 - 3 weeks	Sedentary and non-repetitive work
4-6 weeks	Case-by-case basis
6-12 weeks	Heavy labor, forceful and repetitive

Note: All return-to-work decisions are based upon clinical outcome.

2. Neurolysis

Neurolysis has not been proven advantageous for carpal tunnel syndrome. Internal neurolysis should never be done. Very few indications exist for external neurolysis.

3. Tenosynovectomy

Tenosynovectomy has not proven to be of benefit in carpal tunnel syndrome.

4. Considerations for Repeat Surgery

The single most important factor in predicting symptomatic improvement following carpal tunnel release is the severity of preoperative neuropathy. Patients with moderate electrodiagnostic abnormalities have better results than those with either very severe or no abnormalities. Incomplete cutting of the transverse carpal ligament or iatrogenic injury to the median nerve are rare.

If median nerve symptoms do not improve following initial surgery or symptoms improve initially and then recur, but are unresponsive to non-operative therapy (see Section II.D., Therapeutic Procedures, Non-Operative) consider the following:

- a. Recurrent synovitis;
- b. Repetitive work activities may be causing “dynamic” CTS;
- c. Scarring;
- d. Work-up of systemic diseases

A second opinion by a hand surgeon is required if repeat surgery is contemplated. The decision to undertake repeat surgery must factor in all of the above possibilities. Results

of surgery for recurrent carpal tunnel syndrome vary widely depending on the etiology of recurrent symptoms.

5. Post-Operative Treatment

Considerations for post-operative therapy are:

a. Immobilization

There is some evidence showing that immediate mobilization of the wrist following surgery is associated with less scar pain and faster return to work. Final decisions regarding the need for splinting post-operatively should be left to the discretion of the treating physician based upon his/her understanding of the surgical technique used and the specific conditions of the patient.

b. Home Program

It is generally accepted that all patients should receive a home therapy protocol involving stretching, ROM, scar care, and resistive exercises. Patients should be encouraged to use the hand as much as possible for daily activities, allowing pain to guide their activities.

c. Supervised Therapy Program

Supervised Therapy Programs may be helpful in patients who do not show functional improvements post-operatively or in patients with heavy or repetitive job activities. The therapy program may include some of the generally accepted elements of soft tissue healing and return to function:

1) Soft tissue healing/remodeling:

May be used after the incision has healed. It may include all of the following: evaluation, whirlpool, electrical stimulation, soft tissue mobilization, scar compression pad, heat/cold application, splinting or edema control may be used as indicated. Following wound healing, ultrasound and iontophoresis with Sodium Chloride (NaCl) may be considered for soft tissue remodeling. Diathermy is a non-acceptable adjunct.

2) Return to function:

Range-of-motion and stretching exercises, strengthening, activity of daily living adaptations, joint protection instruction, posture/body mechanics education; worksite modifications may be indicated.

(a) Time to produce effect: 2-4 weeks

(b) Frequency: 2-3 times/week

- (c) Optimum duration: 4-6 weeks
- (d) Maximum duration: 8 weeks